

Individual start race makes changes

The price of victory increases immeasurably in the individual start race in several-day road races when leaders are only seconds apart. Precisely this makes changes to the standings. This is what happened in the sixth stage of the USSR championship in several-day racing now underway on the Crimean roads.

The 18 km individual start competition outside Feodosiya was held in a "correspondence" struggle (because the riders went on the distance one by one with a two-minute interval) between two racers—Sergei Usanin from Khabarovsk, who led after five stages, and Pyotr Ugrumov from Riga, who was seven seconds behind. They both are the latest Pesco Race team winners.

Ugrumov managed to surpass his chief rival by eight seconds and place second, which gave him 15 premium seconds, too. He is now the overall leader. The individual start race



The several-day national championship race in progress.

winner was noted Latvian rider, Vladimir Murovsky, who covered 18 kilometers with an average speed of 48.3 kph. The next, 100 km bunch race from Feodosiya to Kerch, was won by experienced Rho Sun from Tbilisi, while world champion, Andrei Vedernikov

from Khabarovsk, won the following 147 km eighth stage from Kerch to Sudak. Close behind him were Rho Sun and Ugrumov; the latter is the overall leader after eight stages. The Russian Federation confidently leads the team standings.

Champion increases advantage

The men's and women's world chess title matches continue. In Volgograd, Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina are level at 3.5 to 3.5. The seventh game, which was adjourned, ended in a draw. It did not last long after it was resumed. Further exchanges followed, and when both had a Rook and two pawns each they decided on a draw. Before the eighth game Mayo took her second time-out.

The score is now level but twice world champion Chiburdanidze has better chances of success. Under the rules she will retain her title if the match is drawn 8-8. Challenger Levitina needs to gain over half the possible points in 16 games, i.e., no less than 8.5 to succeed.

In the Moscow match Anatoly Karpov has still further increased his advantage over Gari Kasparov. After the sixth he won the seventh game, too. In that game the triple world

champion changed his opening repertoire. For the first time playing White, he set out by moving his Queen pawn to square e4, offering Karpov the Tarrasch Defense which the challenger is not hereof. A mutually healthy position developed. In the course of the game Kasparov was forced to give up the pawn on the "d" line, by sacrificing which Kasparov was to get active play. He then world champion changed the course of the "battle" by moving the pawn to the square d5, which Kasparov was not prepared to meet. Kasparov had to defend himself again. And possibly he could gain a draw if at two moments: the first — a successful attempt to attack the White King and the second — a clearly wrong move when he had time to play a move which the game was tied in a position difficult for him. It was clear that by a move he had written Kasparov once won a pawn which was quite sufficient for victory at the end of the game. Deciding not to continue the fight, Kasparov conceded defeat.

Karpov leads 3-0. In the match either player needs to be the first to reach points, without account of the draws and the number of the games played. In a 16 game match the champion is still through victory while the challenger is just at the beginning of it. Will he be able to get out of this most difficult situation? We shall see, the match continues...

The eighth game started on October 1 will be played on October 3. Kasparov has the second time-out.

Viktor BARKIN, chess expert

Decisive bandy games in March

Krasnogorsk Zorky, Moscow Dynamo, Ulyanovsk Volga, Khabarovsk Army Club, Syktyvkar Stroi, Krasnoyarsk Yendel, Kemerovo Kuzbass, and Cherkassy will continue contention for the USSR bandy cup next March.

Eight teams competed in September on the artificial ice rink of the covered stadium of the Moscow Olimpiyskiy sports complex and as many played on the Medeo stadium outside Alma-Ata.

All of them held seven games each. Zorky and Dynamo led in

Moscow with 11 points each, while in Alma-Ata Stroi provided a sensation by beating national champions Yenel 8-5 and coming top of the tables with 12 points.

The quarterfinal and semifinal games are due on March 18-20 in Arkhangelsk and Monchegorsk and the final is on March 24 in Murmansk.

This is the 18th such cup. Moscow Dynamo won it 12 times, more than any other team. The 37th national bandy championship is getting underway on November 21.



A hectic moment in one of the matches for the USSR bandy cup at which Moscow Dynamo beat Ulyanovsk Volga 4-3.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



These athletes are taking part in the Moscow cross-country race at the Olympic Equestrian Sports Complex in Blitsa. The best runners will become members of the Moscow team for the all-Union event.

Photo by Pyotr Sargayev

SOUTH AFRICA TRYING TO GET BACK?

South African runner, Zola Budd, who had been taken a British passport to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics, said she would hardly return to Britain, reported France-Pressa quoting the South African press.

At present the 18-year-old athlete is in her home town of Bloemfontein, and, according to the agency, may stay behind there. Only the "Daily Mail", a paper which at one time supported participation in Los Angeles of the runner from South Africa, a country with prospering apartheid and which was expelled from the Olympic family

for it refuses the "rumour", charging that Budd would return to London in November. Quite possibly the paper has reason for such claims, since, according to foreign news agencies, Budd has a contract with the paper binding her to certain things for getting a pass to the Olympics.

This campaign undoubtedly hides one clear fact: the change of citizenship, the runner's attendance of the Games and the articles about her, betray the intention to bring South Africa back into the Olympic movement.

Figure skaters spring into action

Moscowites Natalya Anisina and Genrikh Sretensky placed second in ice dancing at a 19th International tournament in Richmond, the first international performance for Soviet skaters. The winners were Tracy Wilson and John McColl, Junior world champion from Canada.

Victor Pavlenko from Odessa also placed second. He won a second overall to note Canadian Brian Boitano. Moscow's Ilya Bakker and Sergei Zhukov won the pairs.

sky won the pairs.



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THE HIGH CIVIC DUTY OF A PEOPLE'S CONTROLLER

Konstantin Chernenko made a speech at the all-Union conference of people's controllers in Moscow. He stressed the importance of the institution of people's controllers with the membership of 10 million that exists in the country, especially at the present period, when so much attention is devoted to improving the work on all the links which constitute the system governing the society. Konstantin Chernenko said in part:

It is clear to everybody that the society, which is built not as spontaneous but on planning, would not get far without systematic check-ups of how the planned goals are implemented in reality. And we have advanced very far in socialist construction. The country has reached the stage of developed socialism. And people's control has played a prominent and, I repeat this once more, an indispensable role in its own way, that we have managed to do.

It is just as it should be, that the rights and opportunities of the people's control are expanded considerably precisely in the conditions of our time, precisely at the stage of developed socialism. Its responsibility also grows of course. This is clearly expressed in the USSR Constitution and in the law on people's control adopted on its basis. And the most important thing to us is that it has a tangible and true influence on our everyday life: management, economic and social practice.

On the whole, the idea is to let the creative force of the people's socialist self-government. Therefore, the system of improvement of the social system of our society, that is precisely what is meant by coming it nearer to the ideal.

Tangible advantages in increasing the distribution of housing, vouchers and other social benefits, should belong, everywhere in our country, to those who work there. I am repeating what I have already had the chance to say.

(See Supplement to No. 41 of "Moscow News" for full text of the speech.)

(Continued on page 2)



Andrei demonstration in Hamburg.

237 DAYS IN ORBIT



Cosmonauts (from left) O. Atkov, L. Klizim and V. Soloviyov talking with G. Seregov and V. Kovalyov at the Balkonur cosmodrome twenty-four hours after landing.

Photo by A. Puhkoryov

After 237 days in orbit, the record-breaking manned flight in space is over. Cosmonauts Leonid Klizim, Vladimir Soloviyov and Oleg Atkov have returned to Earth after completing a programme of scientific and technical experiments and exploration on board the orbital complex, Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11. The station, Salyut 7 launched into orbit on April 19, 1982 continues its flight in the automatic.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have congratulated the cosmonauts for their mission which was unprecedented in duration, diversity of the experiments. They have also conveyed their best greetings to the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, specialists from the cosmodrome, cosmonaut training centre, mission control centre, command-and-measurement and search-and-rescue complexes, and all the staff and organizations involved.

By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Klizim, Vladimir Soloviyov and Oleg Atkov, both have been designated USSR Pilot-Cosmonauts.

(For a viewpoint on the subject, turn to page 5.)

POSTERS FROM ALL CONTINENTS

Results of the International Poster Contest, "For Peace, Humanism, and Against the Nuclear Threat" have been summed up. In Moscow, almost four thousand posters from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia were exhibited.

The competent jury consisted of 52 members from 15 countries and included such well-known artists as H. Seldrup of Denmark, Fukuda from Japan and the Kukryniky of the USSR, as well as other artists, journalists, public and political figures.

The Plakat Publishers of Moscow have decided to make a large number of copies of best posters shown at the contest. A special album is to be produced. An exhibition of the posters presented for the contest will soon be opened at the Krymskaya Embankment exhibition hall to mark the fortieth anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, and some will be on display at exhibitions mounted during the World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow next year. An exhibition, "Children and Peace", will be made up of posters, 200 of them entered for the contest, presented by children.

This poster by Mikhail Avdeyev and Olga Volkova (USSR) was the first prize.



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GROWING ANTIWAR MOVEMENT ROCKS WEST GERMANY

Bonn. Unwavering resolve to fight for peace and disarmament and against the deployment in West Germany of new American nuclear missiles has been demonstrated by tens of thousands of West German peace champions.

(Continued on page 2)

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(Continued on page 2)

WARNING FROM AMERICAN SCIENTISTS AND POLITICIANS

Washington. As implementation of the Reagan administration plans to develop a powerful anti-missile defense system with space-based elements would undermine the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on limiting anti-ballistic missile systems, several noted American scientists and politicians at a press conference marking the 12th anniversary of the existence of this crucial document.

I see no signs of willingness on the part of the Reagan administration to keep the 1972 treaty

effective, former US chief negotiator at the SALT talks G. Smith told the press conference. In case the system is deployed, nuclear arms limitations would be extremely bleak. He urged talks to prevent militarization of outer space. They should consider, he stressed, a strict observance of 1972 treaty provisions as well as a halt to the programme of creation of the anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements.

When will French troops leave Chad?

Lagos. Journalists have been told at the French Embassy here that only an insignificant part of the military equipment airlifted to N'Djamena in the course of operation Manie, has been taken back to France. Not a single French soldier of the invasion force has left Chadian soil.

A spokesman for the French Embassy in Nigeria declined to answer questions on to when Paris would begin withdrawing

its servicemen from Chad. But, according to the French Ministry for External Relations, the exercise was due to start on September 25 this year. Foreign observers who were to supervise the withdrawal, have up to now not yet been able to start their duties, because the authorities in N'Djamena have refused point blank to cooperate with them, writes the Nigerian newspaper, "Democrat Weekly".

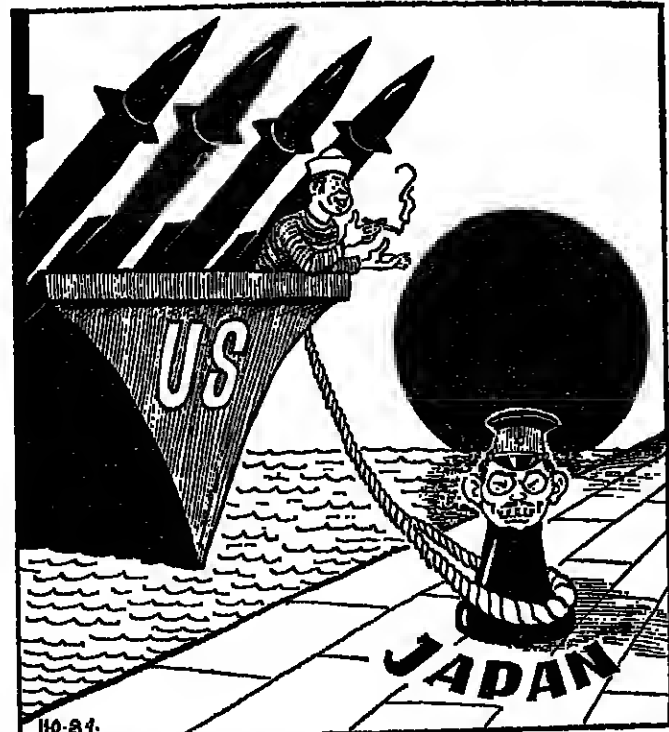
Plans of Norwegian Government

Oso. It has been disclosed that the Norwegian Government intends to build new underground depots in mountainous areas for heavy equipment and military technologies of the NATO reinforcement forces which are to be airlifted to Norway "in times of crisis" from Britain, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States. For this purpose, Norwegian generals have requested fifty million kroner from NATO. They say they need modernization of the NATO infrastructure on Norwegian territory because the country is "highly vulnerable". Regular airlifting of heavy

military equipment from the United States, most of which is deployed near Trondheim, has been going on for three years. NATO strategists attach great importance to starting this equipment in Norway.

AWACS over Greece

Athens. Greek government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas said US AWACS planes will be stationed next year at an airfield near the port of Piraeus from where they would fly over Greek territory. The plan was already ap-



Hang on, you are secure here!

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Growing antiwar movement rocks West Germany

(Continued from page 1)

The venue for antiwar actions which have served as a powerful flashpoint of Action Week for Peace and Disarmament has been 13 cities and towns in eastern Hesse where the United States, NATO and

the West German Armed Forces have their largest bases in that country.

A statement released here by the Coordinating Committee of the West German Peace Movement stresses that the Action Week just ended is the beginning of new resistance actions to be taken by the broad strata of the population against the deployment of first-strike American weapons in West Germany and for withdrawal of the Pershing-2a already sited there.

It has announced here that Duisburg, West Germany's biggest industrial centre, will on October 20 be the venue for holding the next antiwar demonstration.

annual profit of 15,000 million dollars, of which only one-fifth was reinvested locally and the rest — around 11 or 12 thousand million — was taken to the USA.

According to various estimates, the developing nations were 25-30 thousand million dollars in the red in their trade with the USA over the year, even with an average of 10 per cent of the same amount of "petrodollars" received from the USA which landed with the small group of "third world" oil exporters.

A "shameful pillage" of the resources of the poorer and weaker states, is how this US economic policy was described by Willy Brandt, former West German chancellor and chairman of the Socialist International Bureau in his Rio de Janeiro address. In pumping out these resources, he charged, the USA is using them to finance the shocking hoarding of its military potential.

One could only add to this description which most accurately reflects the real nature of US "charity" to developing nations that the US administration would not even theoretically think of making any changes to its policies. Moreover, its latest decision on new restrictions on imports to the USA of many goods from developing countries and a further rise in interest rates and prices of American products sold to developing countries against American loans, etc. indicate that in the USA these nations will always have the most stubborn and merciless opponent of the policy of neocolonialism.

US direct investment in the "third world" slightly lopped 55,000 million dollars according to the September 7 report by the US Department of Commerce. They produced a net

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

doubtedly be of benefit to the peoples of both countries, and have a favourable effect on the situation in the world as a whole. The US government's preparedness to act in this way will always meet with the proper response from the Soviet Union.

The Politbureau also discussed issues in connection with the completion, ahead of schedule, of the main railway track and the opening of traffic along the Balko-Amur Railway. The meeting noted that its completion of work along the BAM project is of great political and economic significance.

Terrorists sentenced to death in Afghanistan

Kabul. An open session was held here by the Revolutionary Tribunal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to hear cases of ten people who on August 31 staged a bomb attack at Kabul Airport in which 25 of civilians were killed. When the attackers were arrested, the police found American-made mines in their possession.

The Bakhtar news agency reports that nine of the accused were sentenced to death and one to 15 years of imprisonment.

The Tribunal has passed a particular decision with a recommendation to send a group to the UN Secretary-General against the continuing American interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.

1986—International Peace Year

New York. The declaration of 1986 an International Peace Year mobilizes the efforts of the peoples aimed at strengthening universal security and cooperation of the arms race, said the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez Cuellar. His statement was contained in a report in which the United Nations member countries set forth their views on the holding of International Peace Year. It will be officially proclaimed on October 24, 1986, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations General Assembly. The UN Secretary-General proposes that during the Year regional conferences, congresses and seminars be held to discuss problems of peace. It is also proposed that a conference of non-governmental organizations be organized in 1986 in Geneva on the subject of International Peace Year.

GERMAN-JAPANESE CENTRE

West Berlin. An agreement was reached to take German members of the West German Government and the West German Parliament, on the one hand, and Japanese government officials, on the other, to establish a German-Japanese Centre for the study of the history of the German-Japanese relationship. The centre will be located in the German-Japanese building of the German-Japanese Embassy destroyed during World War II and open a "German-Japanese Centre" in it. According to the Japanese Ambassador Bonn, invited by the German-Japanese Centre, the German-Japanese Centre will be a place where the German-Japanese relationship will be studied and the German-Japanese relationship will be improved.

Bonn and Tokyo agreed to include the "Centre" opening in 1985, which will mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the fascist rule in Germany.

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Indian report speaks of increased separatist activities

New Delhi. The Indian Ministry of the Interior and the counterintelligence service of that country have issued a report in which they point out that in recent months growing attempts have been made from outside the country to coordinate the efforts made by separatist terrorist groups operating in different parts of India. With assistance from special services of countries hostile to India, contacts have been set up between extremist groupings operating in the states of Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, and the allied territory of Mizoram. Some of these organizations are already engaged in joint subversive operations, and they are planning joint efforts to destabilize the situation in the North-East of India.

Social-Democrats demand ban on nazi organizations

Bonn. The association of Social-Democrats who were persecuted under the Nazi regime has demanded that all the organizations of former Nazis be banned.

In a statement issued by the association in Bonn, its leaders said that the former Nazis' activities can only be prevented by banning their organizations. The demand by the Social-Democrats came after the announcement that an October 1984 meeting is to take place in Bonn of the German-Japanese Centre for the study of the German-Japanese relationship. The association has demanded such a meeting as "a crime for the Federal Republic of Germany".

Who covers mafia up?

Rome. Italian police have got the prosecutor's office warrant for the arrest of 386 leaders and members of various mafia clans. Most of them are in hiding in the USA, and thus Rome is asking Washington's help in finding them. Many of the US-based mafiosi are closely linked with the Italian administration. The extent of these scandalous relations, especially in the run-up to the elections, is something which the Italian administration fears like nothing else. The police resistance to fight the mafia there are now over 500 gangster clans operating in Italy.

ARBITRARY DISPOSITION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECRET SERVICE

Johannesburg. The Association of Journalists in the Republic of South Africa has decided to refuse to follow the arbitrary disposition of the secret services of the South African state.

Police news agency reports that the South African secret services have seized documentary materials of the Association of Journalists in the Republic of South Africa (AJA) made to the black press during recent demonstrations of the non-white population against the racist apartheid regime.

The Journalists Association says that the police were not allowed to search the materials very thoroughly. A spokesman told correspondents.



Having lost their fear of the fascist Pinochet regime the Chilean people have launched street fighting against the police.

Americas School moves from Panama

Panama. Panamanian newspapers report that military installations belonging to the notorious Americas School are winding up their operations and are being dismantled.

Since the School was founded in 1948, it has trained 45,000 Latin American army officers. Staff members of the School, who are American instructors, taught them "anti-guerrilla operations" and educated them in the spirit of downright anti-Communism.

Under the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, the School was to be one of its activities, since the United States failed to secure an agreement from the Panamanian

Government sanctioning its continued existence in that country. Under pressure from the broad sections of the Panamanian public, the United States officially closed the School on October 1 this year. However, this does not mean that Washington has given up the idea of training murderers and punitive cadres who would uphold its interests in Latin America. The Americans have another 140 training centres both in the United States itself and abroad, like the one in Honduras. All these schools are similar to the one which is closing down in Panama.

WARMTH FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

One of the causes for the death of people who, for one reason or the other, fall overboard, is exposure to cold temperatures. That is why specialists from the Higher Marine School in Poland suggest the use of miniature chemical "stoves" as supplement rescue kits. The stove is, in fact, a vessel containing water with calcium oxide and unhydrated alumina. By shaking the vessel, one can have it heated up by means of a chemical action to a temperature of 80 degrees Celsius. The heat from the "stove" will help victims of shipwreck not only to get warm, but also give

Science and technology

them hot water, since the vessel has a tin containing drinking water.

CLEVER ALARM CLOCK

If this alarm clock is too much of a nuisance in the morning and you feel you could do with a bit more sleep, tell it to stop, and it will oblige. This advertisement accompanies new alarm clocks put on the market in Switzerland. The alarm sets off at the right time, but the clock "shuts up" if the doze owner commands it to. In four minutes time, the alarm sounds again and it unheeded the zealous timekeeper will wake you up only after forty minutes, when you are surely late for work.

Though impervious to street noises, or car horns, the new timepieces cannot stand loud snoring and interrupts it with a loud outburst.

OF INTEREST

A 20th-century Robinson Crusoe

The scientist Fernando E. L. de Lencastre, who is 60, has a companion called him a "Brazilian Robinson Crusoe". He lives and works on a small island off the South Atlantic coast of Brazil. He settled there 33 years ago. He cultivated with his own hands all the food on the island, planted a palm-tree grove and built a swimming pool.

The island has no sources of drinking water. So Lencastre had to collect rain water and made filters. His home is light-

ed with electricity supplied by a wind-powered dynamo, also assembled by him.

You can't do without monkeys

In Thailand, a special school teaches monkeys to gather coconuts. The monkeys which are awarded "diplomas with distinction" upon graduation can gather as many as 1,400 nuts a day. During the latest "graduation" day, the administration arranged a contest for the best "graduate". The best result was 1,400 nuts in thirty seconds.

James says, monkeys are excellent helpers in gathering nuts. After all, it is very difficult for a human being to climb the

smooth bole of a palm 80 to 30 metres high, and to cut off at the very top nuts, some of which weigh five kilograms, among tough leaves.

No telephone link to Julius Caesar

Someone made a foolish entry in the telephone directories of a small town in West Germany: Caesar, Julius, 1000, 1000, 1000. The entry was spotted and the entry deleted. The number of people eager to talk to the Roman emperor, in that an automatic machine has been installed which answers the persistent calls. "The number is not connected."

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR ILLUSIONS

The profound awareness on the part of the doctors — people who know better than anyone else what is death and suffering — of the character and scale of the medical and biological consequences from the use of nuclear weapons has a determining significance in the formation of the civic position in this category of professional workers, writes Academician Ya. Chazov in the daily PRAVDA. The doctors can tell the people the severe truth about what the nuclear disaster is up to it. The nuclear illusions, which exist among the ruling circles in some Western countries, particularly in the United States, constantly give rise to the threat that human civilization will be destroyed. Is it not for the sake of this illusion that colossal resources are allocated from the combat against diseases, poverty and starvation? Today, the developing countries have four hundred million people who suffer from constant malnutrition, and one hundred million children are threatened with death because of poor diets and lack of vitamins, while thirty per cent of the children are denied possibilities to attend school. And this is a time when every year nearly eight hundred thousand million dollars is spent on arms.

TWO APPROACHES

In order to achieve peace in Central America, it is necessary to cease all foreign interference in its affairs. This would fairly sum up the contents of the Peace Act devised through the Contadora Group's mediation, writes A. Karmazin in IZVESTIA.

Being aware that this document is a sensible compromise which opens the road to relaxation of tensions in this "hot spot" at the present, the Nicaraguan Government has taken a decision to accept the provisions of the Peace Act completely and without any amendments.

The acceptance by the Sandinista government of the provisions of the Peace Act has put Washington in a difficult position. As was expected, the American diplomats have performed a breathtaking about-face and completely changed their attitude to the document produced by the Contadora Group. The State Department in Washington has described as "hypocritical" the step towards peace taken by Nicaragua and begun to introduce amendments in the already agreed draft Act. The message of these amendments is that the United States does not intend to abandon its brazen interference in the domestic affairs of the Central American states and is bent on keeping its bases and troops on their soil.

WHAT IS BEHIND A SMOKE SCREEN?

Clearly inspired by Washington, the Pakistani press has been recently publishing absurd tales about the goals of Soviet and Indian foreign policy, writes A. Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Some of them have gone so far as to allege some "Soviet-Indian plot" to "annex Pakistan".

They are using this propaganda "smoke screen" to mask dangerous military preparations by Washington and Islamabad. For several years now Pakistan's territory has served as a beachhead for subversion by US special services against India and Afghanistan.

Seeing Pakistan on an accomplice in its future adventures, Washington is accelerating the militarization of this nation. The agreement on American military "aid" is increasingly resembling the millennial "horn of plenty" whence a steady spout of arms is flowing into Pakistan, the paper points out.

'WAR' AGAINST BOOKS

Commenting on an exhibition of books banned in the United States mounted by the cultural and educational organization, People for American Road of Development, Oleg Shirokov writes in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA as follows:

The "war" against books is actually waged all over America. This has become particularly active since the appearance of the Reagan administration in office. This is borne out by several figures. Since then, nearly six hundred thousand literary works have been banned. In 1982, more than half, or 58 per cent of all the school libraries through the United States have been "purged" of "disident" literature.

This is happening today in a country which vaunts of its "free" and "democratic" character and which has the temerity to impose its way of life on other countries and peoples as a model.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN



Neocolonial exploitation in the guise of charity

Together with the problems of ending the arms race and strengthening the guarantees of peace, the further worsening of the economic situation of most Asian, African and Latin American nations continues to hold the attention of the participants of the 39th Session of the General Assembly.

Developing nations themselves resolutely demand an urgent restructuring of the present world economic relations, which they quite justifiably consider unfair and prejudicial to their legitimate interests.

This demand is supported by the socialist states. They confirm their readiness to expand cooperation with young independent states, help in their economic and social development, and work for an increase in such assistance on a global scale through cutting military spending.

The industrialized capitalist nations did not pass over in silence this subject, too. More specifically, in his session address President Reagan credited the USA with the fact that,

In his words, it provides roughly one-third — some 90,000 million dollars — of funds for the developing world.

Yet, given the present system of economic relations of the USA and other big Western nations with the developing world the above-mentioned fact primarily evidences the scale of the plunder of the economy of the developing nations by US corporations and banks.

Let us cite some figures. As is known, finances flow in two directions, and in the case of developing countries their balance is as follows: estimates by international research centres indicate that these nations lose between 150 and 200 thousand million dollars annually in their deals with capitalist states. Which means that the US shares, in terms of the one-third mentioned above, amounts to between 50 and 60 thousand million dollars, i.e. the USA gets this much annually from the developing nations at the 90 thousand million allocated to these countries. This coincides with the figure most often cited

by specialists in the area — an average 150 thousand million dollars which the USA draws annually from "third world" nations in profits on investment, interest, loan repayments, etc.

We get precisely the same figures in evaluating the individual "extraction channels", which gives us also a fairly good idea of the workings of some parts of the mechanism known as "pump" "third world" resources into the coffers of Western banks and corporations. Here are some figures for 1983:

● The debt of developing countries to US banks as of the start of the year stood at 150 thousand million dollars. Over the year new loans stood at some ten thousand million, and old debt repayments amounted to 20 thousand million. The general balance is over ten thousand million in US favour.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

VLADIMIR PINCHEVSKY

When an actor is a little above twenty and begins to play major parts on the stage of his country's major theatre — the Moscow Art Theatre (named after Gorky), in films and on television, one is rather sorely tempted to conclude that the acting profession had been his dream ever since childhood.

Vladimir Pinchevsky, however, had other dreams like his mother, his intention was to become a chemical engineer. At school he was once asked to take part in a reciting contest. It was then that he first realized his ability to win over the audience, that everything seemed to come under his control, even the breath of the audience.

When he left school he was invited by two theatrical colleges after an artistic contest. Vladimir chose the Art Theatre Studio School, where he attended Oleg Yefremov's classes.

When still a student, he was invited to play the part many actors are only dreaming about — Khlestakov in Gogol's play, "The Inspector-General". Pinchevsky says that as Khlestakov he was a miserable failure. It is characteristic of him to give an unambiguous and straightforward evaluation of his work. The way it is not so much important whether or not he was a failure as Khlestakov, played as part of his education programme. What matters is his approach, the analysis of his failure.

Playing that role, I attempted to do my pain, all my feelings on Khlestakov, which was wrong, Vladimir admits. I believe that the most important thing in an actor's profession is to have the ability to transform oneself. When an actor ought to think about is not what he would do if he were in his character's shoes. What is necessary is to imagine you are that person rather than yourself.

The opportunity to put this into practice came to Pinchevsky in the very first play he appeared in at the Art Theatre. That was Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus", in which he played Mozart.

How do you go about playing a man of genius, especially if your partner playing Salieri is a major actor like Oleg Yankovsky? Is it really possible to keep your head cool in this first part and be able to make the audience believe that your Mozart is really a man of genius?

Impersonating a man of genius, Pinchevsky concentrates not on his grandeur, but rather on his constant desire to hear music in everything. He shows Mozart's passionate attitude to his music. To his Mozart everything is uninteresting and unimportant unless there is music in it. Music is the only thing that requires prompt attention. His Mozart is an ordinary man who tells in love, is glibly of various people, and who suffers, and yet he is a man of genius. He hears music all over the world, and he records it.

Quite different is his part as the Cockerel in the play, "An Attempted Flight". This play by



Vladimir Pinchevsky as Mozart.

Photo by V. Bashenov

The Bulgarian author Yordan Radichkov was staged at the Art Theatre by a group of directors from Bulgaria with Mladen Kirov at the head. Blacksmith Cockerel, as he is portrayed by Pinchevsky, is an ordinary villager who in his life never travelled beyond the Abramov farmstead. All of a sudden he had the luck of rising together with other villagers into the skies in a balloon to see how beautiful, vast and immense the world was. In his Cockerel, he shows the wisdom, strength and reliability of the people.

Although the first night performance of "An Attempted Flight" took place quite recently, Pinchevsky is rehearsing for a new play, "The Battles Were of Local Significance" by the Soviet writer and playwright Vyacheslav Kozlov.

By the New Year, the TV network will release its new film, "Les fourberies de Scapin" which is the screen version of Moliere's famous play in which Pinchevsky plays one of the main roles. He is constantly tested for new films, and rehearsing for new plays. His wife, artist Galina Petrova, complains that her husband is often away. This is the way of life of actors. The role of Mozart must have blessed Vladimir Pinchevsky in his career — and this means something.

Andrei MAXIMOV

Days of Turkmen Literature and the Arts

A gala concert at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow marked the opening of Days of Turkmen SSR's Literature and Arts in the Russian Federation. The Festival is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of its establishment of the Turkmen Republic and a hundred years after Turkmenistan joined Russia.

The repertoire of the Festival is diverse. The best composers and groups from the republic will give performance in major concert halls and palaces of culture in Moscow. They include a folk dance ensemble, an orchestra of folk instruments, the Derman pop group, a violin ensemble of a children's palace, society and the folk dance Sumbat.

The programme of the Festival also includes the show of the best feature films and documentaries produced during the past few years by the Turkmen Studios. Lovers of the visual arts will see exhibitions of modern paintings, sculptures and graphics. Writers, composers and poets will take part in artistic sessions to be attended by Moscow colleagues.

The representatives from any Turkmenistan will also be audiences to Leningrad, St. Petersburg, and Ulyanovsk.



The dance, "The Master Horse-Rider", being performed by Turkmen folk dancers taking part in Days of Turkmenistan Culture in Moscow.

Photo by Andrei Shteyn

FACTS and EVENTS

Restorations. Leningrad specialists have completed restoration work on the facade and roofing of a unique monument of medieval architecture — the Yelmyayev Bell of the Novgorod Kremlin. They also installed a clock with a 6,000 kg bell that will strike every half hour.

Books. The Japanese firm, Toppan, will soon produce an illustrated album called "Old Tiblisi" containing more than three hundred rare and old photographs, colour plates, cards and reproductions of pictures stored in Georgian museums, libraries and private collections.

Cinemas. A Month of Cinema, dedicated to the anniversary of Poland's work, is currently going on in VOA, the Lithuanian capital. The programme of the Month includes new feature films and documentaries. Cinema House 5, Vilnius has set up special exhibitions of photographs and posters from the Polish People's Republic.

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BUSINESS

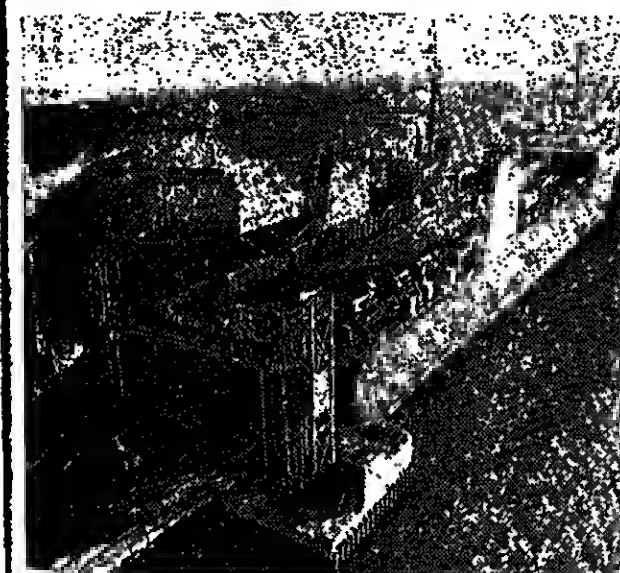
A big contract

A big contract for the delivery of refrigeration technology to the USSR was concluded with Techno International autumn fair in Leipzig. Next year the firm will supply the Soviet Union with a batch of refrigerating equipment and air-conditioners.

Techno Commercial concentrates mainly on orders for railway refrigeration vans and for their efficient electric equipment, reliability and convenience of operation. They are manufactured in the town of Dessau.

Since 1948 the firm has delivered to the Soviet Union over thirty thousand vans with refrigerating plants. The latest were built taking into account Soviet climatic conditions and are capable of carrying loads at temperatures between -45°C to -50°C to 1983 alone Techno Commercial delivered almost 1,400 refrigeration vans to various Soviet republics and cities.

A bridge uniting countries



The "Geri Shipki" ferry loaded at the Ryechevsk port.

An international ferry of retail units, built under a contract between the governments of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, has been in service for two years now.

Since the ferry complex "Geri Shipki" started operation, it has made it possible to cut down the time of cargo delivery and to considerably lower the cost of their transportation.

Cruising on the line are two Soviet and two Bulgarian 180-metre ferries with modern equipment and designed for navigation in any weather. Each ferry may carry on its three decks 108 four-axle cars. The "Geri Shipki" ferry complex has made it possible to cut down the time of cargo delivery and to considerably lower the cost of their transportation.

BERNER'S NEW PRODUCTS

The Finnish firm Berner, which sells to the Soviet Union domestic appliances, various cosmetic creams and chemicals for automobile care, recently organized an exhibition-lecture in Moscow at which 17 of its new products were shown to Soviet specialists.

This is the fourth exhibition of this kind we are holding in the Soviet Union, the firm's director and owner, Arne Berner, told our correspondent, Ernest Polivayny. Our business links with the USSR began nearly a decade ago with trade in places near the border. We now have many good partners among Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Apart from trade we are developing cooperation in science and technology with the aim of manufacturing new household chemical products. Nearly ten per cent of the firm's total output is exported to the Soviet Union, the director said.

Berner, an active partner of the USSR, purchases at the same time Soviet perfumes for sale both in Finland and other Scandinavian countries. Arne Berner revealed that a large Swedish chain stores of Olen had just purchased a consignment of Soviet perfumes, including "Mellon", a product of Moscow's "Noyse Za rye" factory, was very popular in Finland. He expressed sincere appreciation for the high quality of Soviet perfumes.

Contacts and contracts

A contract on Soviet technical assistance to Syria has been signed in Damascus. It envisages the construction of a 400-megawatt thermal power station in the area of Wadi Arabi. Evaluating the significance of this project, the Power Engineering Ministry of Syrian Arab Republic, Kamel al-Basha said that the thermal power station will fully meet the Syrian capital's electricity requirements.



IL-86—THE PRESENT-DAY WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT FOR LINES WITH HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

THE ENHANCED TAKEOFF-LANDING CHARACTERISTICS, the high maneuverability on the ground and relatively low loads applied to airfields allow for operating the IL-86 jet from airfields of the same class as those required for much smaller aircraft, such as IL-18, TU-134, TU-154, Boeing-727, DC-8 and others.

THE STATE-OF-THE-ART SYSTEMS OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL AND NAVIGATION fully provide for all-weather regular flights via optimized routes.

THE SPACIOUS, COMFORTABLE INTERIOR WITH BROAD PASSAGES accommodates 350 passengers with comfort and ease.

THE BUILT-IN AIRSTAIRS allow speedy embarkment and disembarkment independently of the ground services.

WITH THE MAXIMUM TAKEOFF WEIGHT OF 260 TONS, the IL-86 jet takes to the air from airfields 2300 to 2500 m long.

THE CRUISING SPEED IS 854 KM/H. The practical range with the commercial payload of 40,000 kg is 3600 km.

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32/34, Smolenskoye-Shanoye Pl.
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411335 AVEX SI

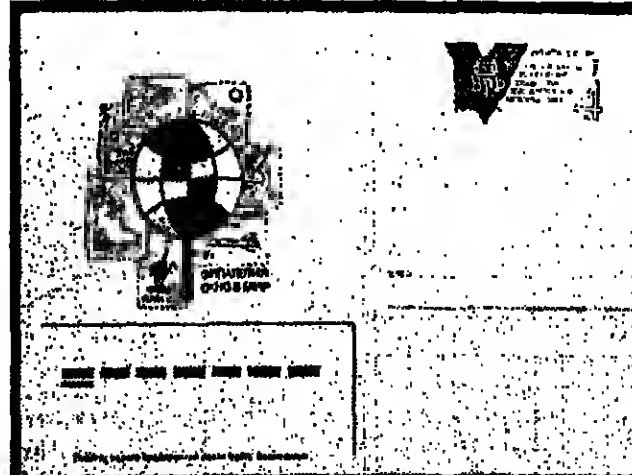
AVIAEXPORT USSR MOSCOW

© The thermal power station being built with Soviet assistance not far from Havana will become the biggest in Cuba. The most interesting feature of this joint Soviet-Cuban project is that it is an open-end design which can be further expanded as need be, taking account of the fast growing demand in electricity in Cuba, the designers plan several new power units to raise the plant's capacity to 1.3-1.4 thousand megawatts.

© The State Flag of the USSR has been hoisted on the ferry boat, "Sovetskyi Dagestan", built by the Ullens shipyard in Yugoslavia. This is the first of a series of eight major ships of this type to be built to sail in the Caspian Sea. It can carry thirty railway carriages, seventy cars and more than two hundred passengers.

Philately

Philatelic Congress



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued an original postage stamp to mark the 5th Congress of the All-Union Philatelic Society (VOP). This organization was set up in 1966 and unites over 400 thousand stamp collectors.

Since the previous congress held in 1979, VOP members have taken part to almost 70 international exhibitions hosted by 25 countries, including Great Britain, Spain, India, Thailand, Japan and France, winning them 600 medals (70 gold and 105 gilded medals).

A souvenir sheet and a picture cover are also to be issued to commemorate the event, and special cancellations will be arranged during the work of the congress.

FRIENDSHIP EXHIBITION

The Central House of Culture for Railwaymen in Moscow is currently holding a postage stamp exhibition, "FOR 35 Years", jointly sponsored by the House's stamp collectors club and by the Berlin philatelic club at the Central House of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. The two clubs have had

We are all responsible for peace

A meeting with the Lead of the Soviets and its people is always a feast to me, said the Spanish sculptor, Pablo Serrano, who has visited Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Arts. This is the fourth visit by the prominent sculptor who is the author of some monuments. Widely known are his works like a statue of the antifascist poet, Antonio Machado, and a sculptural composition which depicts cultural personalities who fought against the Franco regime. Many of the master's works are dedicated to his great fellow-countryman, Francisco Goya.

The main subjects of my works arest humanism, unity and friendship among peoples, says the sculptor. As an artist, as a citizen and as President of the Spain-USSR Association, I vote for cooperation between our two countries, and for mutual understanding among peoples which is necessary for preserving peace.

In the present international situation when the threat of nuclear extinction is hovering over mankind, the role of art workers is particularly enhanced, since their art inspires ideas of peace, humanism and progress, said the sculptor in conclusion. We must do all we can for the horrors of war not to happen again.

Budapest operetta visits Moscow

Every evening, the auditorium of the Moscow Operetta Theatre where the Budapest Operetta company gave their performance was crowded. The first time, Soviet audiences met this famous Hungarian company was in 1955. The actors came on another visit to the Soviet Union seven years later.

During the present visit under review Muscovites saw "Countess Maritza" in its new version, somewhat different from the customary "Maritza" staged by many Soviet theatres. The version has some new characters, but the main plot and Kalmay's music remain unchanged. During their gala concert, the Budapest company showed excerpts from classical and modern operas, including M. Strelakovsky's "Kolopka".

The Budapest company has been staging Soviet operettas from time to time, including "The Tobacco Captain", "Wind of Freedom", and "Tremblita".

PRIZES FOR POETS

The 1984 International Prize, "The Golden Lion", instituted by the city of Venice for works of poetry, has been awarded to the Soviet poet, Yevgey Yevushenko. Another prize went to the



A scene from Kalmay's "Maritza".

Photo by Alexander Sekretaryov

Their new production is the rock opera, "Yuno and Avos" by A. Rybnikov and A. Voznesensky.

Italian poet, Maria Luzzi, for his contribution to national poetry while a special prize of Venice, "Life Dedicated to Poetry", has been won by the antifascist Spanish poet, Rafael Alberti.

WHAT'S ON?

October 6-8

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 6 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 7 (mat) — A concert by the Bolshoi soloists; 7 (eve) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 6 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 7 (mat) — Morozov, "Dodon Doolittle" (ballet); 7 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 8 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 6 — Ziv, "Monsieur Aristide"; 7 — Suppe, "Die schone Galathea"; 8 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

An Endless Month of Scoop (Moldova-film Studios, USSR).

A "month of scoop" is how the wine-making season has been called from time immemorial in Moldavia.

Cinema: "Koblen" (1979) Yurykh Leonidov, St. Petersburg.

Sabina is Looked For (1979) A dramatic story about a 7-year-old girl who was found in a road accident.

Cinema: "Rodina" (5 Sept) novskaya Sq. Metro Samoylovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (48 Gorky St, Akov St). — paintings by new artists and old sculptures — by Russian artists. Daily, except Monday; noon to 7 p.m. Metro Samoylovskaya, Trolleybus 12, 20.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (17/8 Begovaya St, Akov St). — 200 works by nine Moscow artists. Paintings, drawings, posters, devoted to the modern Moscow, are on display. Daily, except Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Samoylovskaya, Trolleybus 20.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Pushkin Hotel). 6, 7 — "I Sing for Peace", a concert programme featuring Soviet composers.

Composers Sports Complex (Pushkin Mira). 6, 7 — The Moscow pop group from Leningrad.

SPORTS

Chess. 6th of Columns House of the USSR. (1 Pushkinskaya St). — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Garri Kasparov (USSR). 5 p.m. The tenth game is scheduled for October 8.

ICE HOCKEY. Central Sports Arena (Luzhniki). — Moscow Spartak vs CSKA Moscow. 7 p.m. Kiyev Sovietets Palace of Sports (10 Tolbukhina St). 6 — Moscow Kiyev Sovietets vs Central Army Club. 5 p.m. CAC is still unbeaten in the current 59th championship.

RACING. Begovaya (22 Begovaya St). — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

October 6-8

In Moscow, city and region, cold and dry weather with morning mists is expected. Night temperatures of 19, 6°C and 7, 11°C in the daytime (on October 6, 4, 9°C at night and 12, 15°C in the afternoon).

Unsteady, weak SW wind, 3-7 mps.

A stormy wind has brought a deep cyclone to the shores of the Far East. The wind blows at the speed of 25-30 mps on the Kuril Islands and Kamchatka. There are 4-6-metre-high waves in the Sea of Okhotsk.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for October 1984		French franc	100	81.15
Currency	Quotations in roubles	French mark (Deutsche mark)	100	27.93
Canadian dollar	100 64.21	Greek drachmas	1,000	6.76
Danish krone	100 7.71	Indian rupees	100	7.23
English pound sterling	100 105.19	Italian lire	10,000	4.48
Finnish marka	100 13.31	Japanese yen	1,000	3.46
		Netherlands guilder	100	24.79
		Swedish krona	100	9.87
		US dollar	100	84.33

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 224-00-00. Communal cabs (every 40 minutes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 12 kopeks.